

THE BULLETIN.

VOL. I.

EDMONTON, N. W. T., MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1881.

No. 9.

TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 23, 1881.

Blake's amendment to the Syndicate resolutions was defeated by a vote of 140 to 54.

Afterwards the Opposition offered amendments to every clause of the contract, which were defeated on a strictly party vote. The resolutions passed a second reading.

The latest intelligence represents Letellier de St. Just as dying.

The Hanlan and Laycock race has been postponed until Feb. 14th.

The Biddulph murder trial is proceeding.

A fire at the Portage on the 25th, destroyed two stores and the office of the Marquette "Review."

Mount Baker in British Columbia is reported in a state of active eruption, throwing out clouds of smoke and ashes.

A despatch from Fort Buford says that Sitting Bull refuses to surrender to the United States authorities, and returned to Canadian territory with only 300 of his band, the remainder having surrendered.

In the British House of Commons the Coercion Bill introduced by Mr. Forster empowers the Viceroy to designate districts in which the act is to be enforced, and suspends the Habeas Corpus Act by empowering the Viceroy to arrest any person deemed an offender under the act. Persons arrested cannot be released, tried or bailed without an order from the Privy Council or the Viceroy, who in certain cases will institute trial before two judges for trial by jury.

J. Gould proposes to establish an independent cable around the world.

Despatches from Denver, Col., states that a band of Indians killed fifteen persons near San Manuel on Jan. 3rd.

The Hon. Mr. Mackenzie is reported to be still improving.

GRIZZLY BEAR, Jan. 28.

A large band of Indians arrived here to-day, and say they have had no hard times this winter.

They have killed forty moose. Amongst the number was one white one, which they claim was the first white moose ever killed in the North-West.

THOSE PETITIONS.

The petition to the Postmaster-General, which was decided on at the mass meeting, will be forwarded by this mail. It asks that Edmonton post office be made a money order office, that a mail service be established between this place and Fort McLeod, and that the mail between here and Winni-

peg be run fortnightly instead of once in three weeks. The fact that from thirty to forty registered letters go east by every mail is proof of the necessity of a money order office. The joint interests of the Sa-katchewan and Bow River districts in the matter of stock—(all our cattle and horses come from there, and a great many are wintered there)—would warrant the small outlay—about \$1,000—necessary to establish a mail service, at least between Edmonton and The Elbow. And the bulk and importance of the Eastern mail is reason enough for its being carried more frequently. In connection with the southern mail, we might remark that there is not in the whole of that district—even at Ft. McLeod or Ft. Walsh—a regular post office. The Police Department and I. G. Baker & Co. run the mail service between them—as they do everything else in that country.

The petition against the Indian reserve at the Two Hills, gives as reasons why it should not be granted there—First—because the Indians are not satisfied with it, and ordered the survey to be stopped. Second—because they have no right to it, not being natives of this part of the country. Third—because it will oblige the neighboring settlers to leave their claims, as it takes in their hay ground and wood land. And fourth—because it is disadvantageous to all parties to have an Indian reserve so close to a business centre. A fifth reason might be added—because the land is needed by better men.

The Winnipeg "Times" contains an article telling how an Edmonton electrician who bought some goods from a grocer of that place, extracted the contents from a caddy of tobacco, replaced it with mud and claimed reimbursement from the grocer. Also, how the same man on another occasion purloined from his own loaded carts which stood at the grocer's door, two bags of shot, supplied by said grocer, claimed and received other two in their place and then left for his western home chuckling at his trick. Shortly after this occurred a man called on the mystified grocer and laid bare all the facts, as he was conversant with them, having travelled with the electrician to Edmonton. The grocer laid low and his patience was rewarded. Some time ago a large quantity of yarn came in his care, addressed to the knight of the electric key, and the next mail from Edmonton brought \$2 to pay the overland freight to this place. The grocer passed the money and yarn to the electrician's credit and sent him a new statement of account asking him to pay up the balance instant. The "Times" must be mistaken as we don't know any man within a day's journey of Edmonton who would do such a dirty trick.

LOCAL

LOWEST thermometer during past week was 2 below zero on Monday, highest 40 above zero on Saturday. Weather clear and mild with light westerly winds.

THE Edmonton Mills have been running two weeks and have ground 1,500 bushels of grain. There were 500 bushels in the mill when it commenced to run and there are 2,000 now. They have been clearing it out pretty fast.

LAST fall some of the fanning mills sent here by Government for the use of the Indians required repairing, but before it could be done, Mr. Hardisty had to become security for the blacksmith's pay, Mr. Lennie being still out a considerable amount on work done for the Indian Department last year.

THE Imperial coal mining company, MacDonald, Annand & Yates, have a drift in about thirty feet, and struck the solid on Saturday. The vein is a little over three feet thick. The Zero company, Robertson & Humberstone, on the opposite side of the creek are putting up a building, but have not commenced at the coal yet. Both have contracts with the H. B. C.

LAST spring the pay of the police force was reduced one-third, and since last fall no payments have been made at Fort Saskatchewan—the pay being now over four months in arrears. It will soon be necessary to fine the boys again to keep down their account against the Government. The Government seems to be trying with the police force the celebrated experiment that the Dutchman tried with his horse.

A NEW bridge is being placed over the Little Saskatchewan at Rapid City.

MARRIAGES.

STEELE—WHITFORD.—On the 21st inst., at the Hermitage, by the Rev. Dr. Newton, Mr. Godfrey M. Steele to Miss Mary Julia Whitford.

MISSION CHURCH.—Service every Sabbath evening at 6 o'clock. Sunday School at 2 o'clock, p.m.

FOUND.—One horse blanket. The owner can get it by paying for this advertisement.

E. B. GLASS, Mission House.

J. R. MATHESON is at home now—can be found any time at his place on Sturgeon River. Now is your time. Bark now ye sneaking curs that have so much to say behind his back, or shut your mouths before he has to shut them for you.

LOST CATTLE.—Lost probably around the Bar-racks, a well built red and white cow. Also, 2 heifers coming two years old. One red, marked with white on the belly, and the other entirely red. Also a little red mare with a white spot in the centre of her forehead. Whoever will give information respecting any of the above to Phillip Whitford at the Hermitage will be well rewarded.

READY BY NEXT MAIL.—The Ordinances of the North-West Territories, complete to date. Price \$1 in paper covers, \$1 25 half bound. For sale by Frank Oliver, Edmonton, and at "The Herald" office Battleford.

FOR SALE.—The trotting mare "Nelly" and two colts, one rising three—the other two years old. A bargain for cash. Apply at Fort.

W. LESLIE WOOD.

JAMES HALY & CO.,—Fort Saskatchewan. General Assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES. Highest Cash Price paid for Fur.

JAMES McDONALD, Carpenter and Joiner, Edmonton Milling Co's Mills. Wood Turning done to order.

C. W. SUTTER—Gentlemen's Outfitter and Clothier—A Large Assortment of Ready Made Clothing, Boots, Shoes and Fancy Goods. Ready Made Clothing fitted without extra charge. Market House, first door East of Mission.

J. KNOWLES, Practical Miller and Millwright. Plans and Specifications for any kind of machinery made on application. Orders solicited. Address, Edmonton Mills.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.—Strayed from the H. B. C. horse guard, near Sturgeon river, about the 15th of August, a sorrel mare, 4 or 5 years old, white star on the forehead about the size of a half dollar piece, 14 hands high, branded W F on high shoulder and high hip. Any person bringing said mare to Frank Oliver's will receive the above reward, cash.

J. & R. CRONKRIE.

CARLYN & LAKE,
BIG LAKE ROAD.

Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Ready Made Clothing, &c. A large and varied Stock at bottom prices. Call before purchasing elsewhere.

Ten Iron Bound Carts for Sale.

THE BUFFALO STORE,
EDMONTON.

Is the place where the people all go to get good bargains in DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, and BOOTS and SHOES. A good Stock always on hand.

VILLIERS & PEARSON,
Proprietors.

JOHN A. McDOUGALL, Manager.—dec. 13.—tf.

BEEF! BEEF! BEEF!!!

25,000lbs. now in Stock—something very superior—and at very low figures for CASH at the Market House, formerly known as the School House. Call and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

dec 13 '96

D. M. McDOUGALL.

meeting together and having a place of meeting in common, would do much to destroy that sectional feeling which exists to a slight extent at present, and would help to induce all parties to make common cause for the common good. The present necessity of a hall is shown in the case of the Agricultural Society. For want of a place of meeting and a suitable building to hold a show in, the society is practically dead.

This is not as it should be, and it is the duty of every man who has his own interest and also that of this section of the country at heart, to do what he can to forward this undertaking, either in money, material or labor, so that when it is necessary for the people to make their voice heard on any subject, or to unite for any purpose whatever, the good that might be done will not be lost merely through the want of a place of meeting.

LOCAL.

SNOW about a foot deep on the level.

DANCE at Mr. W. Rowland's on Monday night last. Last Monday was the first stormy day of the season.

The H.B.C. began taking out their yearly supply of ice last week.

Five flat sleds left on Friday for Victoria to return with flour for the H.B.C.

The Sturgeon River mill is being run to its utmost capacity and is crowded with grain.

The Edmonton Milling Co. pay one dollar and fifty cents per cord for wood delivered.

CHIEF ALEXIS wants the Government to remunerate him for the ox his councillor killed two weeks ago.

On Friday last the Police arrested and took back to the R. C. Mission a boy who deserted from that place.

TWENTY-THREE families of Stonies belonging to Alexis' band were paid their treaty money on Thursday last, at the Fort.

The telegraph line came to grief last week but was quickly repaired by Mr. Wood, who found the break on the Edmonton spur.

TYPHOID fever is very bad in the vicinity of St. Albert Mission, and several deaths have occurred. It is said to be caused by the bad water.

The saw frame and carriage track of Smith's saw mill is still at Ellice. That is why he does not saw lumber this winter, as well as shingles.

MR. J. WALTERS will put a rope ferry on the river, between his place and the Fort, next summer. He has a licence covering six miles of the river.

The following freighters arrived from Pigeon Lake on Monday last, with fish for the H.B.C.:—M. Groat, 2,300; John Ashen 1,000; L. Gournau, 800.

MR. W. CUST still keeps rushing grain to the new Mill. They have been obliged to fence off a quarter-section of the second flat for his exclusive use and benefit.

MR. SIMPSON, D.L.S., will work next summer in the vicinity of Eagle Hills, Peace Hills, &c., surveying Indian reserves. He expects to start from Battleford in March.

Hay is likely to be a very scarce article before spring. As high as \$12.50 per ton—in the stack—has been asked by some holders.

Mrs. A. & T. HITCHINGS of Hay Lakes, have decided to move to Edmonton. Also Mr. R. McKernan, of the same place. They will all take up land here in the spring.

Owing to the favorable state of the weather the sawing men are doing big work in the vicinity of the White Mud. A large number of logs are already laid up on the banks of the river.

JAMES SEENUN, the chief belonging to White Fish Lake, recently demanded the increase of two sows and a bear which he was promised three years ago. He says they must now amount to nearly 1,500 pigs, as he has been keeping count.

A NUMBER of the Edmonton people are taking advantage of the offer of the Edmonton Milling Co. to saw logs for half. They are getting the logs from the clumps of pines on the Beaver Hills, about five miles off, on the south side of the river.

As both the grist mills are running to their greatest capacity doing custom work, Mr. Wm. Cust finds great difficulty in keeping the Indian Department supplied with flour. On Wednesday last the Gov't store did not contain a single pound of that article.

The Winnipeg "Times" says soap is only worth seven cents a pound in the Far West, and claims that was the amount Mr. Dewdney instructed the Farm Instructors to charge the Indians for the article, instead of seventy cents as claimed by the "Free Press." Here, at present, the price is 25cts.

The following is from St. Albert, Jan. 22nd:—Numbers of Indians, especially women and children, are starving, destitute and naked in this settlement. Many of the settlers are obliged to support them. An average of one hundred meals are provided daily by the R.C. Mission for these miserable beings—these helpless women and children. Does it belong to private settlers and charitable religious institutions to support the starving Indians around this settlement?

PIGEON LAKE.

A letter from this place dated Jan. 20th, states that the white fish though of a better quality than usual are becoming very scarce, and a rise in price may be looked for. The Indians are short of nets, and cannot catch half enough to do them.

The Mission school under Mr. Nelson's management is progressing most favorably. Some difficulty has been experienced in persuading the young Indians to remove the superfluous dirt and hair with which they are adorned, and now that this difficulty has been overcome a new one presents itself in the lack of sufficient clothing to cover them.

While the Indian Department deals out clothing to the adults, they entirely ignore the children who are almost, if not entirely, naked in this inclement weather.

A visit from a Government agent, if only once a year would be productive of some good, as he could then get an idea of the squalor and wretchedness existing amongst the Indians of Pigeon Lake.

THE BULLETIN

Will be published at Edmonton every Monday morning, from the 1st of December until the 1st of May. Subscription for the season \$2.00. Season advertisements, \$5.00 per inch. No advertisement inserted for less than one dollar. Business cards, not over four lines \$2.50. Mr. F. Wilson, at the I.B.C. store, Edmonton, and Mr. P. H. Belcher, at Fort Saskatchewan, will take subscriptions and advertisements.

TAYLOR & OLIVER, Proprietors.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, JAN. 31, 1931.

REPRESENTATION.

The census has been taken and the returns, although unofficial, show that we have not 1,000 adults inside 1,000 square miles. Still, it has been proved that in the Upper Saskatchewan settlements, taken together, there are more than the requisite number, but on account of the narrow limits laid down in the Act, and the number of and the distance between the various settlements, they are unable to have a representative in the North-West Council.

While it is certainly disappointing to know that our population is not larger, and that we are by law denied a voice in the management of the affairs of our own territory, it is questionable whether much good would be accomplished by sending a member to the Council. Seeing that it has little power for good or ill and no money to spend on public improvements, it is doubtful if the benefits accruing from the sending of a member would pay the expense of the election.

But this population of over 2,000 in the Upper Saskatchewan, are surely entitled to have some say in the affairs of their own country, and, as we are principally governed from Ottawa, to Ottawa our representative should be sent. Every year more and more legislation connected with the North-West is enacted, and every year blunder after blunder is made by members on both sides of the House and from all parts of the country, through both carelessness and ignorance, which would not exist had the Territories their rightful share of representatives to look after their interests. The country is almost invariably spoken of as if its very existence was still an open question.

It is no more to the interest of the Territories than that of the Dominion to have territorial representatives in Parliament, for every mistake that is made in regard to the North-West is an injury to the country at large. Where does Canada look for her future millions of people, but to the North-West? What is the great Pacific railroad to be built for but to develop the North-West, and thereby bring manufac-

tures, and commerce, and greatness to the rest of Canada? How is the exodus of young Canadians to the States to be stopped but by turning the current towards the North-West? How, in short, is Canada to become the Canada of the hopes and expectations of all her well-wishers but through the development and prosperity of the North-West? And how is this pitch of development and prosperity to be attained if the measures governing it are to be enacted by men who are not in a position to know anything about it, and who, experience shows, are more likely to make mistakes prejudicial to it than otherwise.

At present the North-West is naturally divided into four districts, disconnected by long stretches of unsettled country, and the people of which have very few interests in common. First, the Canadian settlements in the eastern part of the territories, extending from the eastern boundary of Manitoba to Fort Ellice; second, the lower Saskatchewan, including Carrot River, Prince Albert, St. Laurent, Duck Lake, Carlton and Battleford settlements; third, the Upper Saskatchewan, including Fort Pitt, Spirit Lake, White Fish Lake, Lac La Biche, Victoria, Fort Saskatchewan, Edmonton, St. Albert, Lac Ste. Anne, Pigeon Lake, Hay Lakes, Battle River and Tail Creek settlements; and fourth, the McLeod country, including Calgary, Morleyville, Fort McLeod, Pincher Creek, Stand Off, Whoop Up, Cypress Hills and other settlements. Although their populations are not so great as those of the electoral divisions in the older Provinces, yet, under the peculiar circumstances of the case—that the settlers may not be deprived of their rights, and that legislation in regard to the North-West may not be carried on blindly,—it is not too much to say that each of these districts should have a representative in Parliament.

If it is right that the people of British Columbia, or Manitoba, or Ontario, should have representatives in the Canadian Parliament, it is just as right that the people of the North-West should have them. Why should a man, by moving from one part of Canada to another, become disfranchised? Why should not the settlers of the North-West—the men on whose individual energy and ability the future of the Dominion so much depends—have a voice in Dominion affairs as well as the animated parts of the machinery of eastern cotton mills or tobacco factories?

A TOWN HALL.

The project of building a public hall at Edmonton has met with every encouragement, so far. Sufficient land has been offered on which to place the building, and offers of money, material and labor have also been made. Still, a great deal remains to be done before a suitable building can be procured. A hall of reasonable size, say 30x50, would cost about one thousand dollars.

The necessity for such a building is urgent at the present time, and daily becoming more so. There are many measures that could be taken for the welfare and advancement of the country if it were possible for the people of the different sections to meet and exchange opinions freely, and the fact of their